

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IX.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1894.

No. 46.

QU'APPELLE.

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Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and
Carriage Painter, Graining, Glazing,
Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly
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Sales conducted on the shortest notice.
Arrangements can be made at my Office,
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during his absence.

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Dealer in Canadian and Imported
Heavy Drift Horses, Livery, Feed and
Saddles. First Class Bigs. Fully
stated to Fort Qu'Appelle.

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IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
AND ON VERY EASY TERMS.

40,000 ACRES TO
CHOOSE FROM,

Within easy distance of the rising
Towns of Indian Head and Qu'Ap-
pelle Station, on the Canadian
Pacific Railway, with Churches and
Schools for all.

SPLENDID
Wheat Growing Land,
And suitable for Farming

In all its branches.
Intending Settlers only need apply.

WALTER B. SHEPPARD,
LAND COMMISSIONER.

The Canadian Co-operative Colon-
ization Co., Ltd.,
Indian Head, N. W. T.

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ROYAL MAIL LINES.

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Quebec Sept. 30	Sept. 6
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Halifax Oct. 2	Sept. 8
London Oct. 3	Sept. 9
Aden Oct. 4	Sept. 10
Suez Oct. 5	Sept. 11
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London Dec. 27	Dec. 4
Aden Dec. 28	Dec. 5
Colombo Dec. 29	Dec. 6
Aden Dec. 30	Dec. 7
London Dec. 31	Dec. 8

From New York.
State of California Allan State Line Aug. 31
State of Nebraska Sept. 14
Cabin \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45,
upwards. Intermediate \$20. Storage at \$10
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Passengers ticketed through to all points
in Great Britain and Ireland and at specially
low rates to all parts of the European Con-
tinent. Prepaid passages arranged from all
ports.

Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship
Agent, to

E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.
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General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

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Now first class in every respect.

Excellent Sample Rooms for Travellers.

Bar furnished with finest brands of liquors and Cigars.

PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

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Qu'Appelle Station, - - Assa.

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Bar supplied with best brands of Liquors and
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TERMS MODERATE. PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

LOVE & RAYMOND, Proprietors.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC

STOMACH AND LIVER CURE
The Wonderful HEALTH BUILDER & NERVE FOOD

This Remedy cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, as well as all Nervous
Diseases, by acting on the Nerve Centres at the base of the brain. It has
been absolutely demonstrated, that two-thirds of our diseases and ailments, are
due to the damaged Nerve Centres at the base of or within the brain.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE
IS A WONDERFUL CURE FOR

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA,

Loss of Appetite, Weight and Tenderness in the Stomach, Sour Stomach,
Pain in the Stomach, Wind upon the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Stomach,
Sick Headache, Hiccough, Water Brash, Heartburn, Vertigo and Dizziness,
Sleeplessness, Frightful Dreams, etc.

The Stomach reflects more than any of the other organs from disease
because into it are taken so many indigestible and irritating substances as
articles of food. In its great effort to digest these, it soon becomes weakened
and diseased. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful that so many
complain of indigestion and weak stomachs. When the stomach fails to digest
and assimilate the food, the whole body falls into a state of weakness and decay
for Nature has decreed that the body must constantly receive nutriment
through the stomach, to repair the waste of tissue constantly going on in the
system.

The South American Nervine
Is probably the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of all Chronic
Stomach troubles because it acts through the nerve centres. It gives marked
relief in ONE DAY, and very soon effects a permanent cure. The first
bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.

WHAT MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,
REVEREND BISHOPS, SAY.

I have been for sixteen years a very much troubled man with indigestion
and dyspepsia, having tried every remedy known to me, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit
from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE. I
obtained a bottle, and I must say I have not yet given up, and have
since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from
indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers from
the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE as a remedial trial.

It will cure you.
July 16th, 1893. (My signature) *Richard E. Tupper*
Waltham, Ont.

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL SPEAKS.
Petersburg, Ontario, June 27th, 1893.

To the Proprietor of South American Nervine.
DEAR SIR:—I have much pleasure in recommending the great
SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE to all who are afflicted as I have been,
with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief
from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by
my daughter. I also looked up to see if it was really true, and found
it was. I am now free from all my troubles, and feel very much from general
debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE,
and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

(My signature) *Rev. W. S. Barker*

Sick Headache

Is dependent on damaged nerve centres and indigestion. Hence its cure
must come through building up the Nervous System and curing the Stomach.
SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE will absolutely cure this dreaded malady, re-
store its return.

A SURE CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

My daughter, in the past, had been afflicted for several months with St. Vitus's
Dance. She was unable to walk, and was very much distressed. I had been
looking for a remedy for some time, and had been recommended to try
SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I have not yet
given up, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am
entirely free from all my troubles, and feel very much from general
debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE,
and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 1st, 1894.

CHAS. M. FRANK, Notary Public.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

DR. HALL, Agent, Fort Qu'Appelle.

A. J. ORCHARD, Agent, Indian Head.

R. B. TAYLOR, Agent, Grenfell.

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New York and all

points east.

To Vancouver, Victoria,

TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORT-

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ALL PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

AUSTRALIA

FROM VANCOUVER.

S.S. Warrimoo Sept. 16

S.S. Arawa Oct. 16

CHINA AND JAPAN

FROM VANCOUVER.

Empress Japan Aug. 27

Empress China Sept. 17

Empress India Oct. 15

For full information apply to E. W.

WARNER, Agent, Qu'Appelle, or to ROBT

KERR, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—

South American Rheumatic Cure for

Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically

cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action

upon the system is remarkable and

mysterious. The first dose greatly

benefits. 75 cents. Sold by C. E.

Carthew, Qu'Appelle.

In Hot Weather

You will find

The

Montserrat

Lime Fruit

Juice

A most agreeable

and cooling

Summer

DRINK.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. Creamer & Co.

DRUGGISTS

And Stationers,

Qu'Appelle Station.

Office of

J. P. CREAMER, V.S.

OH, SAY!

Did you see those pretty

Baby Carriages

Where there is such a fine display

of FURNITURE, PICTURE

FRAMES, &c., &c.?

No! Where is that?

At Bulyea's Store,

OF COURSE.

Since the ready acceptance of the

Franco-Canadian Treaty Bill by the

Canadian Parliament, it may be

well to state clearly what con-
cessions Canada will enjoy under it.

The treaty enacts that the following
articles of Canadian origin imported
direct from Canada, accompanied
by certificate of origin, shall receive
the advantage of the minimum
tariff on entering France, Algeria,
or the French colonies:—

Canned meats.

Condensed milk, pure.

Fresh-water fish, oils.

Fish preserved in their natural form.

Lobsters and cray fish preserved in
their natural form.

Apples and pears, fresh, dried or
pressed.

Fruits, preserved, others.

Building timbers in rough or sawn.

Wood pavement.

Staves.

Wood pulp (cellulose).

Extract of chestnut and other tann-
ing extracts.

Common paper, machine made.

Prepared skins, others, whole.

Boots and shoes.

Furniture of common wood.

Furniture, other than chairs, of
solid wood, common.

Flooring in pine or soft wood.

Wooden sea-going ships.

The advantage of any reduction
of duty granted to any Power on
any of the articles enumerated
above will be extended fully to
Canada. The field is now open for
enlarged Canadian enterprise.

Mr. Chaplin did not get much
encouragement in his attack upon
the Colonial Office for supporting

Canada's case against the Canadian
cattle embargo. He hoped, no
doubt, to rouse the country gentle-
men of the House of Commons and
the British farmer's advocates to a
state of indignant protest, and he
did his best one night last week.

The correspondence addressed by
the Colonial Office to the Board of
Agriculture was, he declared, with
—we can quite believe—a vigorous
thump upon the table, "the most
extraordinary that had ever passed
between two Government depart-
ments in this country," and he went
on to talk about "unwarrantable
pressure" and the like. But, poor
Mr. Chaplin, all his adjectives and
expletives were mere waste of
breath. Members only wanted one
thing—to get home and to bed, and
not all the ex-Minister's perverted
periods could arouse a flicker of
interest in a played-out subject.

Even Mr. Gardner had nothing to
say, and no sooner had Mr. Chaplin
resumed his seat than the vote on
account was agreed to without a
division. Only one item in Mr.
Chaplin's harangue is worth noting.

"He was informed (he said) that the
special committee which had in-
vestigated the matter had conclu-
sively arrived at the opinion that
the animals landed from Canada
during the present year were un-
questionably suffering from con-
tagious pleuro-pneumonia." When
is Mr. Gardner going to let the
public know upon what evidence
this decision was come to?—The
Canadian Gazette.

THE GOPHER PEST.

From Farm and Fireside of 14th

August, 1894:—"An ingenious
method was recently employed in
France of ridding the country of
small rodents which had become so
numerous and destructive that it
was impossible to produce any crop.

Every acre of land furnished a home
for thousands of these pests. The
method adopted was to dissolve
some gelatine cultures of pathogenic
bacteria capable of producing an in-
fectious disease in mice, then soak-
ing a great number of small cubes
of bread in this solution, and placing
the bread near the holes every day
for three days in succession. Within
two weeks from the time when this
treatment was begun scarcely a live
mouse was to be found in the
district. When the burrows were
opened their galleries were found to
be filled with dead mice."

When reading the above the idea
struck us, why could not some
similar method be adopted to try
and lessen the gopher pest? The
gopher is a rodent. It seems to us
that the only difficulty would be in
discovering the proper Culture, but
surely this is a subject that could
be easily investigated in the Govern-
ment laboratories. It surely is
worth the time and trouble which
would be entailed when considering
the benefit the country would derive
from the extermination of the
gopher.

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Fish preserved in their natural form.

Lobsters and cray fish preserved in
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Apples and pears, fresh, dried or
pressed.

Fruits, preserved, others.

Building timbers in rough or sawn.

Wood pavement.

Staves.

Wood pulp (cellulose).

Extract of chestnut and other tann-
ing extracts.

Common paper, machine made.

Prepared skins, others, whole.

Boots and shoes.

Furniture of common wood.

Furniture, other than chairs, of
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Flooring in pine or soft wood.

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Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office, in the
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

The rates for our advertising space by
contract are as follows:

	week.	month.	months.	year.
One column	\$6 00	\$ 8 00	\$15 00	\$60 00
Half column	4 00	6 00	12 00	40 00
Quarter column	3 00	5 00	8 00	30 00
Three inches	2 00	4 00	7 00	25 00
Two inches	1 50	3 00	5 00	20 00
Business cards \$1 00 per month payable				

To Ruth's surprise he did not repeat his invitation. After a few more words with Bryant about Appledore and its present tenant, he took his leave, his manner to the girl being the same as his greeting had been—friendly, but entirely indifferent.

As soon as the visitor had left them Bryant looked gravely at his daughter.

"Why do you grudge me a little change?" he said in the pathetic tone which he knew had power to move her. "Why won't you let me go to Munby? I am quite well now—you know I am."

Ruth stood thinking. Her difficulties were thickening. She had always believed that she had hastened her father's second marriage by her confession to him on the eve of her marriage. She fancied that his memory had been affected by this last illness, for he had often spoken to her of Michael as if he were ignorant that she cared for some one else. His manner to Mr. Bevington to-day had shown her that he did not in any way suspect the relation which she bore to him; and she was considered, essential for her father's sake that he should never learn the truth.

"I did not know you cared for change, dear," she said lovingly. "I am only thinking of your health. You are ill, indeed it is not." The last time he came to Appledore he spoke very harshly of Mr. Bevington, and I promised him I would not willingly see this gentleman again. Do you not think I am right? I am quite right to be angry if we were to accept Mr. Bevington's hospitality?"

Bryant looked disappointed and fretful.

"That's all very well now," he said, "but you must see that the relation is inconsistent. If Michael told you this, how was it that you stayed talking on the beach alone with this young man?"

He was looking at her impulsively, and she started to collect her thoughts before she answered:

"I was telling Mr. Bevington what I had promised; I let him know that my husband Bryant's face flushed with vexation.

"That was extremely imprudent and unnecessary. You are wise for a woman, Ruth, but still you are only a woman. No man would have said such a thing. I am sure it will not do any of the young people here to come and see me after such an insult. I'll tell you what it is, my dear, I do not want to hurt you, and I know there's no use in meddling between man and wife, and I will not do it. Michael has his own favour to you that doesn't satisfy me. I know he sacrificed himself on my account—the doctor told me as much when he came to see us off—but what I don't understand is that he should tell me anything. He must come back to Purley now and again." "Well, then, why don't he run over to see you?"

Ruth put her hand over her face, and he thought she was crying.

"I am so very dear child," he said; "forgive me! Try and know what I've said. I know you feel as I do that after what Michael's done for me I ought not to say a word against him, but I must say it. I don't want to hurt you any more. Kiss me darling; and you shall help me write a letter to Mr. Bevington. I'll let him see that she can't accept his kindness once for all."

CHAPTER XXIII.

Philip Bryant was right when he said Michael Clifford must sometimes have gone back to Purley. He did not know that on these occasions Michael had contrived to make his escape without being noticed.

It was his habit, against his will, he said, he had not been able to sustain it, and he so ardently longed for an excuse to present himself at the cottage that he was afraid to remain in Purley, lest he might be tempted to see his mother. Michael's mother had a little to win Ruth's love; their last meeting had made that hope impossible. He would not now take Ruth as his wife till he had proof that she no longer loved this man. He told himself, and he told his thought came that she ought never to have thought of Reginald Bevington as a lover.

Clifford's own love, however, was Ruth's; and he could not possibly control or judge her feelings by his own. He knew that she ought not to allow himself to care for her as he did, but when he tried to think this out and go back to the beginning he could not do it. He could not think of her without possibly at a time when he loved the girl; it seemed to him that he had always thought of her in one way, and had longed to have her for his wife. He seemed to go back to her very young days, and she was still studying with her grandfather, and when Michael had only had occasional glimpses of her, and had dreamed of a possible future as he rode back to Purley.

Only one fact stood out clearly revealed to him as he thought of his disastrous marriage. If Ruth could not bring herself to love him, his life was irretrievably marred. He could not marry any other woman, even if it were possible to free himself from Ruth. She had even come between him and Dorothy, for he could not force the sisters' just and well-founded claims on him, and he could not forget the ill that had caused between them.

He had invited himself to spend Christmas with his brother in Scotland, and he was now on his way. He hoped to persuade his mother to go with him to Appledore as soon as his house was ready. At present the brick-layers were idle; there had been a sharp frost for a fortnight, and he needed little to continue. If the weather cleared, he would, at the end of January the builder assured Mr. Clifford the house could be ready for occupation by March. Clifford looked to be at home again, and yet he was now asking himself what excuse he could give for his house was ready to receive her, for his wife's continued absence.

It was a relief to reach the end of his journey, and he was rejoiced to see that his brother lived, and that he was at the little town of Dalgarno. There was glimmer enough left to show him that the square house stood by itself in its own grounds in a new country.

The night Dorothy was very cheerful, she looked stronger and healthier than he had ever seen her, and he was rejoiced to see his tall, browned brother whom he had not seen for more than a year.

At breakfast Michael and Anne introduced to the two nieces, Maggie and Ruth. Since he had seen them they had passed from children into a couple of fair-skinned, dark-eyed girls. They reminded him of the little girl who had been his mother's, they had very yellow hair and her hair was very dark with their father's dark eyes, and tall, erect figure. It pleased Michael to see how devoted they were to "Aunt Dorothy," which increased his own affection for her in Dorothy. She was twice as brisk, and like the thoughtful mother of a family, than the petted invalid she had been at Purley. "You are stronger, are you not?" he said.

"I hope so," she answered, "but do you know I begin to think I might have done a great deal more than I did at Purley if you had not spoiled me. You see I had grown to think your notion that I was not strong was a very good one. I had been of trying to find out for myself how much I really could do, I simply indulged myself at your expense."

It was delightful to Michael after his long solitude from all family ties to find himself once more with those who loved him. It was especially delightful to be again with Dorothy; but for a day or two he avoided any opportunity of finding himself alone with his sister.

Dorothy, in her avoidance, was also shrank from a talk which must necessarily turn on her brother's marriage. Hitherto she had only spoken of his wife when she inquired for her and for Mr. Clifford. At last the obstacle was gone. David Clifford took his daughters into Edinburgh to see an old friend of their mother's, and Michael said he should stay at home with Dorothy and take a walk with her on the river bank. Dorothy was to go to the house alone. In front there was a view of the river backed by fields, but behind was a wide-spreading moor that stretched up, heather-covered, to the pine-crowned hills. Dorothy was shining brightly, and Dorothy's pale cheeks glowed with the keen, bleak air and exercise as she led the way across the moor.

"I wish you could have seen this heather in summer," she said; "it was such a glorious sight. At last the change of the pines! Those brown masses of faded blossoms show you what it was. Higher up the heather grows so deep that when I played 'hide-and-seek' with Maggie and Anne, they could not find me; only had to sit down and the long bushes hid me completely."

Dorothy's "hide-and-seek" amused Michael.

"I'm afraid Purley will seem very slow and dull after Dalgarno," he said; "and yet, dear, I want you to come to me for awhile, when the house is free of work, when I can look up at him, and she saw that he was smiling, as he waited for her answer.

"You will not want me then," she said; "you will have your wife."

"I don't look vexed; he seemed to have his mind very much on his mind."

"Hardly think so," Mr. Buchanan told me that Mr. Bryant has a very weak heart; he does not think he can live long. I doubt if he could bear the fatigue of another journey. I am sure that fresh sea air would carry him off; and I am sure the quiet of a place like Dalgarno are more likely to prolong my old friend's life than a market-town, which occasionally has a little more to do. I don't you think it would be really a good idea to ask your wife to bring her father to live in Purley?"

"I always told you you were like Sir Galahad, Michael," she said impatiently. "You are too good in this case. I only wonder how you are trying to get him away from you; I suppose she is very good too." She felt that her lip was curling, and she also felt that she was on very tender ground. She suddenly stooped to pick up a little of the moss growing along a brilliant, tender green, at the bottom of a little heath pool thawed by the warm sunshine. She did not see her brother suddenly reddened under his stern mask.

"My wife is extremely unselfish, Dorothy. I can't bear to think what the loss of her father will be to her."

Dorothy felt irritable. It was natural, she thought, that Ruth should be fond of her mother; but these months the devoted sister had been struggling with her to give very singular arrangements in the light he gave them; but in Dorothy's opinion a woman's love for her husband must exceed any more family affection—especially when Michael was in the question.

She gave him a cheering smile.

"Ruth will grieve a good deal, my dear boy, but she will get over it. Time is a wonderful healer, and I'm sure she will recover her spirits. I am sure you will go to her at once when it happens, will you not? And you will certainly be able to comfort her."

"I hope so." He turned from the subject and went to his room to tell her about his last foreign journey. He had been home through Germany and he had met with some amusing experiences in his endeavors to make himself understood. He had a tale of good news to tell her, and she quite forgot her discontent about Ruth.

"If she only knew the truth," Michael said to himself as they went back to the house, "if she could only guess it how angry my little Dorothy would be!"

He had no doubt that she should never learn it. No one should know that Ruth had deceived him. He meant that part of their lives to be a buried memory between him and his wife, Dorothy should never know it.

His visit to Dalgarno had done him good. He had found a new rest from incessant work, the freedom of his surroundings, and the delight of being with those of whose affections he felt sure, had helped to heal the heart-wound he had longed to heal. Appledore. He took walks with his brother-in-law, and with his nieces, who were extremely elated by their uncle's companionship; but at the end of a week his restlessness had returned.

At breakfast he told his brother and Dorothy that he was due next day in Norfolk.

"If the house is ready," he said to David, "I will spare Dorothy to me at Easter. And I will spare her to come to me, David, for a few days—you and the girls?"

So it was settled, and Michael announced his intention of traveling by the night express, and he was to go to Dalgarno, he had taken a most unusual holiday, and it must make up for it by saving as much time as possible.

You will not have started before I come home. I will spare her to come to me the second post, and who knows but I may bring in something to change your mind?"

Michael smiled; he had promised to take his nieces to go some distance off, and the expedition was to be given part of the day, as they were to lunch at a friend's house. Dorothy walked part of the way with them, and came home rather late. She smiled as she thought of Michael's wish that she should go back to Purley; she determined if he did not forbid that she would go over to Dolmouth and make acquaintance with Ruth, and that she would give up her mother; for Ruth's answer to her was so on her marriage had been so formal that it was evident she did not wish for a correspondence. And also the astute Dorothy could not be persuaded whether Ruth could not be persuaded to give up her watch over her father for a few weeks and devote herself to her husband.

"I am much better fitted to take care of Mr. Clifford than I was when he came to me," she said rejoicing in her new stock of health.

The golfing party did not reach home before David did. The girls, full of excitement and delight, gathered round their father, and he gave them to tell, especially to recount Uncle Michael's exploits; while their uncle was busy with the contents of a packet of letters brought in for him by his brother.

Michael, however, did not see that he saw that he kept one letter to his hand while he read the others. She guessed that the reserved letter was from his wife, and when he had left the room she felt sure that he would enjoy the letter in private.

The sisters were sitting at Dorothy's feet waiting till Michael came home. She saw as he entered his face was full of suffering; he came up to her and in a low, dejected tone: "Something very sad has happened, dear Michael. My friend has gone. Ruth has lost her father."

Dorothy stared at him in wonder; he seemed unbidden, utterly cast down, and yet he had himself said that Mr. Bryant had a very weak heart. He pulled herself together and thought of Ruth's words: "Poor girl," she said tenderly; "you will go to her at once, won't you, Michael?" His face hardened as she looked at him.

"I cannot," he said roughly; "I am due

Norwich-to-morrow: two hard-worked business men are coming to meet me the day after to-morrow; I cannot break the appointment. And there is something of a pressing nature; I am asked by a man who has gone to one of my best friends to go with him to look at some land considerably south of Vienna. We have to start in three days; I do not see how I can go with them.

Dorothy was staring at him in utter surprise.

"But, Michael, you must go to your wife. How can she manage all alone! There will be the funeral, you know."

"I will not be there," she said; she did not write directly and the letter has been delayed by going to Purley. I suppose she thought I had returned. I had not told her I had lengthened my visit here." He came to his feet, to walk up and down the room. Presently he came back to his sister.

"I want you to do something for me, Dorothy. I want you to go to Ruth."

"I will go, in a mist; I shall have to think that Michael and his wife are certainly quarrelled. She had thought it strange that he had not spent Christmas at Dolmouht; yet if there had been a coolness between them she fancied that Ruth's present sorrow ought to heal any cause of disagreement."

"I will go if you wish it," she said slowly, "and I will do all I can; but I am afraid I cannot be of much use in comfort in any way to your ever seen."

"I know you better than you know yourself," he answered. "You will be able to help and comfort Ruth. You knew her father and you liked him; and I am sure she longs for sympathy, though she says wishes to be alone just at first. If you can do this, Michael, and his wife will be able to write and tell her to expect you. She must not be alone, even if she wishes it."

"Of course not!— Dorothy hesitated: "Looked up at her brother's saddened face."

"I know I ought not to interfere" [she felt almost too nervous to get her words out], "but Michael dear, if you could only go to her for a day it would be so much better than my going to her. I shall be able to understand her brother's conduct. Of course his wife ought to have summoned him at once, but the poor thing had perhaps been stupefied with her sorrow just at first." "I will go," she said, "it was all very sudden," she added softly.

"Ruth does not enter into detail; she only says there was another seizure and there was no return of consciousness. She thought of Dolmouht doctor, and he told her it would be useless to summon Buchanan. She says all was over before Buchanan could have reached Dolmouht. The doctor there has been very kind. Once for all, I cannot go to her; if you will take my place it will be a great relief to me to know you are with her."

"I will go whenever you like, Michael."

"He had decided to put off his own start to-morrow, and he now set out beside Dorothy and her sister on their journey with his usual rapidity. He told her that he should probably be absent two months, and that when he returned to Purley, if the house was still unimpaired, he should join her in Dolmouht."

During the evening and Dorothy were unusually silent. His strange abruptness had convinced the loving sister that there was some mystery between Michael and his wife which he did not care to explain.

Meanwhile Dorothy was in a strange state of alternate hope and depression. He wondered what Dorothy would have thought of his wife's letter. At night when he went to his room he read it through again. "Ruth and Michael," he thought, "after he had died three days before; she told this simply, but with a sadness that brought tears to her husband's eyes. She said the doctor had been very kind to her, and had helped her in every way, and she thought of the funeral. 'I am sure,' the letter went on, 'your first feeling will be to come to me in my trouble. I entreat you not to do this; I could not bear it. Please leave Dorothy and Michael to me; I must, directly, and I do not wish to add to the distress of Michael; it is not only that. I must tell you the whole truth. I am trying to look at my future life really, and by God's help at the future duty to you, whether you forgive me or not. But do not say that I yet let me take their course. If we force ourselves to be friends, if we meet now, it will only make our future, whatever that may be, more difficult. Do not come now. Do not do this. I shall write alone, if you will, more sincere write to me I shall be thankful to get your letters.'"

Michael felt less hopeful when he had read the letter again.

"I was troubled by their feelings," he said to himself. "Her father's death has made her penitent and emotional. She perhaps feels that she has unsettled and spoiled my life. If she were really sorry she would have asked me some proof of it, she would have asked me to go to her and she would have written at once."

He grieved for the loss of his old friend and for Ruth's trial; but the sore ill-used Michael was not to be moved. He could not bring himself to forgive his wife for her total avoidance of him, or to feel as kindly towards her as he had been feeling when her letter reached him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ECHOES OF THE GREAT STRIKE.

The Best Weapon of the Laboring Classes is the Ballot

With the lingering echoes of the great and disastrous strike in the United States folly and infidelity is beginning to dawn upon its promoters and chief sufferers. Once more the unequal contest between capital and labor has been decided in favor of the army which was best supplied with the sinews of war. The great railroad strike, as did also the coal strike, has ended in disaster to the poor and the triumph of the rich. The reports of statisticians give the loss in the last strike alone at from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000, without including indirect loss in curtailing the summer traffic and delaying the delivery of manufactured seasonable goods. Of this nearly \$75,000,000 was lost by the workmen. What a barrier to the progress of the nation this unequal struggle has entailed upon the helpless and innocent dependents of labor. The best and most effective weapon of organized labor is not that which strikes fear into the minds of the employers, but the peaceful waves and little ones. The best weapon of the workman, both for defence and offence is the ballot, and until organized labor goes as a solidified aggressiveness to the polls, and until the strikes at the root of industrial oppression are abolished there can be no amicable adjustment of labor disputes and legalised protection of the weak against the strong. Once let the control of Parliament, and strike law, be made because labor will be the power supreme in the framing of social and other legislation. A strike is a contest between the weak and the strong, with a helpless family dragged at his waist, with a strong, well-armed opponent, clad in the armor of wealth, with starvation standing over to umpire the fight.

An amateur oculist in Michigan made a glass eye for his spaniel dog. The animal soon became used to the artificial member, and learned by a quick contraction of the muscles to eject the eye from the socket.

Italy has established a botany bay for the punishment of criminals. It is to be used by the colour ought to suit their fancy; but as much as they detest society, the Anarchists will scarcely relish being sequestered "on lone barren isle."

A lad with society girls in New York who are rough, is collecting unused letters. They are ready to let him, but only to be admired in their case. He is needless to say, there is little danger of his bad becoming ever too common.

[illegible]

the etiquette gave the signal for applauding the principal numbers by tapping with her fan on the little table at her right hand appreciative hands took it up with a rush. There were no encores for the simple reason that the Queen is very particular about the due observance of Sunday, and accordingly everything had to be timed to a tick, so that all should be over before twelve. When the curtain rang down on the performance the drawing-room as were Sir Augustus Harris and the principal artists behind their bow, and the Queen and her company rose and filed out.

After the performance the guests assembled in the fine corridor and were presented to His Majesty, the drawing-room as were Sir Augustus Harris and the principal artists. Her Majesty expressing to Mr. Alibant her satisfaction in the representation of an opera which she now heard for the first time, she was an encores for everybody. The proposal of toasts, the drinking of healths and mutual congratulations till the carriages arrived and the special train steamed away to London, and the lights were put out, and the old castle stood like a giant in the darkness.

LATEST ABOUT THE WAR.

Japan Pouring Troops into Korea—A JAP SAYS.

A despatch from Tien-Tsin says: "Chinese troops with European officers are rapidly advancing through Manchuria toward the Korean frontier. The communist is experiencing great difficulty in obtaining supplies for the troops, China is wary in her preparations, but is unsparring in her efforts to succeed in the impending fighting."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says: "According to advices from Yokohama and Nagasaki Japan is pouring reinforcements into Korea, using for this purpose all available flat-topped steamers flying the Japanese flag. A fleet of Japanese transports recently started for Chimuulpo. Another fleet started for the north coast of Korea, presumably for Genan.

At the Japanese newspaper are forbidden to refer to the war preparations or to publish any army news, except such as is supplied by the Government.

The Japanese aim is to attack the Chinese before the arrival of the Manchurian corps.

"The Chinese fleet makes no effort to leave the coast. Fast Japanese cruisers are constantly watching."

THE RETIRED.

Shanghai, Aug. 2.—A telegram has been received from Chee Foo, dated August 10: "A Japanese fleet attacked a Chinese fleet this morning off the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei, where the Chinese have a fort said to be the strongest in the Pacific. The Japanese are reputed to enter one entrance to the harbor and are now attacking the other entrance."

THE P. O. SAVINGS BANK.

Over \$25,000,000 of the People's Money Handled at a Cost of But \$266,611—In Great Allowed Amounting to \$235,389.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—On the 30th of June last, the close of the fiscal year, the total deposits in the post-office savings banks amounted to \$25,257,868. At the close of the previous year the sum on deposit was \$24,133,193, the net increase during the year being \$93,675. Interest allowed to depositors during the year ended June 30 was \$835,240. Deposits during the year were \$7,534,240, and \$7,173,583 represents the sum withdrawn. The cost of managing this enormous banking business was but \$56,611 for the year, which represents a charge of .23 of one cent upon the balance in the banks. The cost of management during the previous year was somewhat heavier—one quarter of 1 per cent. In 1877 it cost considerably more than one-third of 1 per cent. to manage the business. The annual statement of the Savings Bank is now daily increasing. There are 699 post-office savings banks in the country, an increase of 29 during the year, and double the number in existence in 1884. The number of depositors has increased from 96,000 in 1877 to 2,070,000 during the decade. It is shown by the report that the average cost of each transaction, that is, of each deposit and withdrawal, was 24 1/2 cents. This was a little more than one cent except that the average cost of the past four years.

A LAND OF INCREDIBLE BARBARIETY.

The Great Cruelties Practised on Prisoners in Morocco.—They Buy Their Own Bread and Water and Pay Their Jailers.

When the prisoner in Morocco hears the doors of the jail close behind him, he knows, if he be poor and without friends, he knows if he be the offense for which he has been imprisoned, that he may possibly not leave those walls alive. It is a matter of indifference to the authorities how many are imprisoned, for those wretched captives are no cause of expense to the State. The prisoners have to purchase their own bread and water and to pay their jailers. Many a man imprisoned for some light debt, who has long ago discharged, is still detained because he is unable to meet the debt he has contracted. Towards his jailers, and his fellow prisoners, he is as cruel as the law. In some prisons they are only permitted to receive a supply of fresh water every second day. What an amount of suffering this means in an African climate and in the evil atmosphere of dungeons, such as those to be found in Morocco, where it is for a European to realize. In a Moorish prison the captives sleep half-naked on the mud floor; they are all huddled together, without any regard to decency, and as regards their food, their innocence, for many are simply thrown into prison on account of their reputed wealth or prosperity by unscrupulous officials, who by prolonged imprisonment sometimes by torture, hope to squeeze money out of them, and discover where they have hidden treasure.

Of an evening it is not unusual for the prisoners to be all bound together by the wrists passing through an iron collar which is fastened to the wall, so that they are unable to rise or sit or to move about together. Open and unclean cesspools within the prison add sometimes to the indescribable horror and misery of the captives. There is no attention, no medical attendance, no alleviation of sickness. If a man is ill, and unable to drag himself to the hole in the wall through which the food and water is passed, he must trust to his fellow prisoners, who are always ready with food. Only when dead do the guards remove the miserable wretch to the guards' quarters and when to purchase food, the authorities give him daily a small piece of coarse bread, provided by religious endowment, sufficient to prolong the agonies of starvation until the month of Meash in the Nine-cent Century.

A Ship in a Forest.

A few miles from the port of Batavia, in Java, there is a ship in the forest. The ship is actually two miles from the native element. It belonged to a well-known trader in the Southern Seas, and was carried on inland by a huge wave which swept over the country during the fearful earthquake of Krakatoa. The vessel was borne with terrible force right into the heart of the island, and when the waters receded it came to rest in a dense jungle. There it has remained ever since, an object of curiosity to visitors.

A loving heart is the truest wisdom.—
[Dickens.]

Too much gravity argues a shallow mind.
—[Lycius.]

Lying is a certain mark of cowardice.
—[Southern.]

Man while he lives is never quite depraved
—[Lamb.]

There is one road to peace, and that is
truth.—[Shelley.]

We never live; we are always in the ex-
pectation of living.—[Voltaire.]

I never knew a man of letters ashamed
of his profession.—[Thackeray.]

The secret of life is given to misanthro-
pe and to serve.—[Lucy Larwood.]

Fraud and deceit are ever in a hurry.
Take time for all things.—[Franklin.]

He is but the counterfeit of a man, who
has not the life of a man.—[Shakespeare.]

Good is no good, but if it be spent; God
giveth good for no other end.—[Spenser.]

We cannot think too highly of our na-
ture nor too humbly of ourselves.—[Colton.]

Peter lose before unjust gain; for that
bring grief and loss, this forever.—[Child.]

Nature has placed me here; she shall
not lead me away. She will not hate her
work.—[Goethe.]

A man's own good breeding is the best
security against other people's ill-manners.
—[Chesterfield.]

Like many other virtues, hospitality is
practised, with perfection, by the poor.
—[Mrs. Kirkland.]

Great men lose somewhat of their great-
ness by being near us; ordinary men gain
much.—[Lander.]

Never forget that of the word unsaid
you are master; of the word spoken you
are slave.—[Anon.]

Charity, even on rough paths of peevish
nature even, and opens in each heart a lit-
tle heaven.—[Prior.]

Nothing is less in our power than the
heart, and far by from commanding, we
are forced to obey it.—[Rousseau.]

The nightingale sings me when summer
nights are silentest, and the stars tremble
listening to her tale. Whoever
Of all virtues magnanimity is the rarest
there are 100 persons of merit for one who
willingly acknowledges it in another.—
[Hadlitt.]

Men well governed should seek after no
other liberty, for there can be no greater
liberty than a good government.—[Sir W.
Raleigh.]

Humor usually tends toward good nature,
and everything that tends toward good
nature tends toward good grace.—[Long-
fellow.]

THE TARIFF SETTLED

The United States House of Representatives
Adopts the Senate Bill.

The United States Congress has been in ses-
sion over a year and the Tariff bill has been
in conference over a month—what the Re-
publican wanted. Every kind of decision
on the great issue. Some business interest
in the United States was hanging upon the
issue at Washington. As the New York
Tribune put it:

"Home manufactures are paralyzed by
prevailing uncertainties; importers having
large stocks in bond cannot set prices upon
their goods nor dispose of them to retail
merchants; every industry is at a stand-
still; nobody can take a long look ahead
and get his bearings. The country has had
the worst shaking up since 1857."

Business men and manufacturers were
ready to welcome any result, and the House
has accepted the Senate bill unchanged,
and unamended. The bill is to be consid-
ered to-day in which to sign the bill. But the
daylight is not over. The House has
passed separate bills, placing sugar, coal,
iron, ore and barbed wire on the free list.
These are the four items on which the con-
ference could not agree, and the Senate will
not take kindly to these measures. We
have a faint hope that the Senate may con-
cede free coal but only a faint hope.

"The tariff is the only thing that goes
for Canada, and we will not object to
our neighbors see fit to pass it. But up to
date they have been very jealous of passing
any law that would benefit themselves [if
they thought we'd make \$1 out of it]."

BROWNED HIS CHILD.

Harry F. Johnson Hanged for the Murder
of Allentown, Pa.

A despatch from Allentown, Pa., says:—
Lehigh's first legal hanging since the coun-
ty was incorporated in 1812 took place on
Tuesday morning in the Allentown jail.
Victim, Harry F. Johnson being the victim.
The drop fell at 10:21, and death ensued
at 10:53, from strangulation. Johnson
murdered his 7-year-old daughter Bertha
on July 25, 1893. He was a shiftless sort
of a fellow, and had separated from his
wife, the latter keeping the child and work-
ing for its support. She persistently de-
manded contributions from the father, who,
finally, on legal proceedings being instituted,
agreed to pay a small sum of money for
the child's support. He kept up the pay-
ment for 10 weeks and then stopped.
Further demands being made, she left
the child at the livery stable at which
Johnson was employed. Johnson took
the child to his brother, where he kept her
four weeks, finally sending her back to him
on the morning of July 25, 1893. The
child remained at the stable all day, the
father, during the day making several
attempts to strangle her, but was unable to
charge of her. In the evening of that day,
about 8 o'clock, Johnson borrowed a horse
and buggy from his employer for the pur-
pose, as he said, of taking the child home.
He took her to the buggy with him and
drove away. That was the last time the
child was seen alive. Johnson returned
alone to the stables in less than an hour.
On July 26, the body of the child was
found in the Lehigh river. There were no
marks of violence, and, so far as discovered,
death was caused by drowning. He told
conflicting stories, but after conviction
a confession, saying he had
murdered her, because he did not
want to take care of her.

A Square Bushel Measure.

A bushel box is coming into use with
market men, and by reason of being square
is very economical in the way of packing
It is made in three styles, one all slatted,
another with a slatted bottom and sides,
with solid ends, and the third with solid
ends and close bottom and sides, bound
with galvanized iron; in fact, it is a gal-
vanized bound box. These boxes are very
convenient for handling potatoes, the vege-
table being packed in the boxes in the
field, and in them until sold. Of course,
other crops can be handled in this way, as
cucumbers, tomatoes and apples. The
measure of these boxes is 144 by 16 by
12, that being a bushel without piling.

REVOLT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Kaffirs Burn Homesteads and Compel
Settlers to Flee.

A despatch from Pretoria, Transvaal
Republic, says: "The Kaffirs in the north
of the Transvaal have revolted. They have
burned a number of homesteads and cap-
tured many cattle and are besieging the in-
habitant; who have taken refuge in the
Government building at Agatha. Troops

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Clover is plentiful this year.

Markdale has a lacrosse club.

Rodney requires a new cemetery.

Wardville wants a butcher shop.

Dog poisoners are at work in Rodney.

Ingersoll made have the croquet cran.

It cost \$200.250 to run Kingston last year.

Orillia's new market is approaching completion.

Railway laboring men are in demand at Ottawa.

Pelee Island has now three Customs officers.

Owen Sound will probably have a bicycle factory.

Thompson's new mill at Teeswater is in operation.

Floes Centre is said to have two boys for every girl.

A large wildcat was shot near Glenora last week.

Wulkerton now has a telephone line to Glamis.

Bath houses are being put in the Ashtabula Park, Orillia.

Small-pox is said to have broken out in Spanish River.

Seventh Day Adventist meetings are being held at Darrell.

James Angus, pioneer of West Nisourai is dead, aged 82.

The Lucknow Sentinel advocates the ditching of all rails.

Garrie has raised the circus license from \$100 to \$200 per day.

The London pottery has resumed work after six weeks' idleness.

Wm. Abernethy, a pioneer of Lambton County, is dead, aged 73.

Mr. Whidden was this week ordained a Baptist minister at Morden.

Kent County and Chatham have a lawsuit about the payment of \$800 in fees.

The Galt councillors and the school trustees are to play a game of football.

The Bradford fire engineer gets \$25 yearly, and \$2 for each fire.

The Woodstock Electric Light Company's assessment has been reduced to \$3,500.

Geo. S. Armstrong, the first white male child born in Eramosa, is dead, aged 71.

The losses by fire in Chatham during the last twelve years amounted to \$167,169.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville Miller, of Orillia, celebrated their silver wedding last week.

Mr. George Clark, an old settler of Nisourai county, died at Nisourai, aged 92.

The next British Methodist Episcopal Conference (colored) will be held in London in 1898.

It is said that the apple crop about Belleville will be 25 per cent. better this year than last.

There are on an average 120 births in Barrie annually, about 100 marriages and about 50 deaths.

A new separate school and a convent will be erected at River Caard, the estimated cost being \$7,000.

The barn and contents of Wm. Jones, townline of Brant and Elzeralde, have been destroyed by lightning.

Some trillia boys fished a mud turtle and went fishing forty pounds out of a mill pond the other day.

The man Partridge, who stole a horse and harness at Ballantrae, has been sent to Kingston for four years.

Mr. A. W. Martan, formerly constable on the M. C. R., has been appointed constable of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central.

Mr. Frank Hestrich, of Watford, shipped 20 horses by the steamer Indiana to Glasgow last week. Average price at \$7 per head.

The first load of new wheat this season has been delivered at South Yarmouth (about 70 per bushel). The union is said to be working quietly and secretly for the time being.

Ad. Derby of Hamilton proposes to introduce a by-law authorizing the payment of salaries to Aldermen at the rate of \$100 per month. The union is said to be working quietly and secretly for the time being.

One of the soldiers who was blown to pieces in Chicago in the recent explosion was an old Port Hope man. His name was John Knox, which he enlisted under the name of Jeremiah Dunham.

Among the patents recently granted in the United States to Canadian inventors is one on a clutch pulley to Herman Ranke Barrie, and on a buckle design, patented for 14 years, Geo. M. Aylesworth, Colborne.

Miss Clara Lundy, of Newmarket, was the first prize in the school competition, silver watch, for the best essay on emigration chosen by the teachers. The subject was "The Province of Ontario."

JAPAN A WINNER ONCE MORE.

Chinese Defeated With a Loss of 500 Men.

A despatch from Yokohama says:—Further battles have been fought between the Japanese and the Chinese and the latter have been defeated. Selkoo has been taken by the Japanese with trifling loss. The Chinese in this engagement lost 500 killed. The enemy fled in the direction of Koshin. The Japs are in possession of Yashan. The greatest excitement prevails here, as at Tokyo and at other large towns, as a result of the victories of the Japanese troops. Rumors, however, are current here that the Japanese naval forces have been defeated in an engagement with Chinese warships.

An imperial ordinance just issued permits Chinese to reside in Japan on condition that they engage in peaceful pursuits.

It is officially reported from Tien Tsin that the efforts of Great Britain and Russia to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between China and Japan have failed. China is willing to pay an indemnity but she refuses to surrender her suzerainty over Corea.

The officials of the Japanese Legation think that today's despatch from Yokohama reporting the capture of Selkoo refers to the battle of July 25. It is said that the Anglo-Russian efforts to bring about peace between China and Japan have failed. The Japanese insist upon retaining her suzerainty over Corea.

China was willing to negotiate with reference to proposed reforms, but became insistent on hearing of the sinking of the Kow-shing, and a settlement is now considered impossible.

A very simple improvement in fire hose has been made by which the hoseman at the nozzle and the engineer are put in instant communication. Through the fabric of the hose is introduced a wire which they are connected with the metal couplings so that as soon as the hose is put together in the ordinary way signalling apparatus on the engine and nozzle, with a dry battery to furnish the

The Week's News AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—Cooler weather.

—Mr. J. H. MacCaul is fencing in his lumber yard.

—Mr. R. Molloy has been on a business trip to Saskatoon.

—Look out for Mr. J. P. Beauchamp's advertisement next week.

—Hon. C. F. Frazer, ex-minister of public works, Ont., died suddenly.

—Reduced coal rates from the west are announced in a new C.P.R. tariff.

—Mr. F. Lightcap, wool and hide buyer, was in town on Friday and Saturday.

—A writ for \$10,000 has been issued against the Great West Life Insurance Company.

—It is reported that Lord Aberdeen will visit Manitoba and the North-West next month.

—Sudden deaths at Stonewall have been caused by the drinking of water from an old well.

—Mr. H. Bell is buying purchasing young stock for shipment west to the C. A. C. and C. Company.

—Canadians are to have the privilege of supplying codfish to Cuba on the same terms as Scandinavians.

—Mr. G. S. Davidson will be on the market this season as a buyer of wheat and oats for which he will pay the full market prices.

—We notice in the Winnipeg Free Press that Professor Tanner has been laid up in Winnipeg since he was last in Qu'Appelle.

—The contract for the erection of the new Church of England Vicarage has been let to McTungall Bros., who have already commenced work on the foundation.

—Mrs. D. L. Scott and family arrived in town on Friday morning and left on Sunday for Fort Qu'Appelle. Mr. Scott arrived on Saturday, on his way to join them at the Fort.

—The annual picnic of the C.P.R. employees between Broadview and Moose Jaw will take place on or about Sept. 14th. The exact place at which it will be held has not as yet been decided on, but we are credibly informed that, owing to its acknowledged superior advantage, Qu'Appelle will be the chosen spot.

—We would draw the attention of our readers to our advertisement column, wherein the St. John's College property is advertised for sale. This is a very desirable property, and in good hands capable of development. We would advise those desiring such a property to interview Mr. J. H. Boyce, of Qu'Appelle, on the matter, who has charge of the sale.

—Mr. Hayley Gibbons, District Superintendent Government Telegraph Service, left on Monday night's train for Lethbridge on official business. He will claim the line from Lethbridge to Edmonton, and from there proceed to Edmonton. He drives from Edmonton to Qu'Appelle, inspecting the line and offices between those points. The distance to be travelled is about 1500 miles, and Mr. Gibbons expects to be away about five weeks.

—Wednesday, the 3rd of October, is the day fixed for the ninth annual exhibition of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society, and the prize lists have left the hands of the printer and are being distributed by the secretary, Mr. J. Doolittle. Valuable silver cups are again offered for the best pedigreed stallions and bolls, and substantial money prizes for other horses and cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, grain, roots, vegetables, dairy produce, ladies' work, etc. The list of special prizes will be found of considerable interest, and should produce keen competition. Farmers and others should make their entries at an early date, and assist the directors in making a good display by exhibiting the choice specimens of their farms and homes.

—On Friday last, about mid-day, a C.P.R. freight engine set fire to the prairie north of the track about three miles east of Moose Jaw. It was first noticed by a Mr. Newman, who single-handedly was unable to cope with it, so that it very soon assumed serious dimensions, getting into the bluffs. Saturday morning it had reached within two miles of Qu'Appelle, destroying everything in its track, such as hay stacks and sleds of those who were unfortunate enough to be located in its course. At one o'clock in the afternoon the town was in great danger. Between fifty and sixty of the townspeople turned out, and after a hard fight of about three hours succeeded, "by burning ahead of the fire," in stopping it close to the mill. If the mill had caught it would have been good-bye to Qu'Appelle, as the wind was blowing strongly in that direction. Not a single policeman was to be seen, with the exception of one who arrived on the scene from Indian Head just as everything was over.

—Mr. R. S. Smith, Fort Qu'Appelle, was in town yesterday.

—Mr. H. F. Boyce commenced threshing at Pleasant Plains on Monday last.

—Messrs. S. H. Casswell and A. Raymond have gone for a few days' outing to the lakes.

—The new C.P.R. station is now ready for occupation, the only thing wanting is an application of soap and water to the floors and elbow grease to the windows.

—Editor Melnis, of the Standard, is reported as a probable candidate in North Regina for the local Assembly. Mr. Jolly, a farmer, is the sitting member.

—Miss Rose Glover left by Thursday night's train for Swift Current, where she will be joined shortly by the other members of the family, en route for British Columbia.

—A great deal is being said now-a-days about "money being close." This may be true, but the editor of the Standard does not find it true. Precious little of it gets close enough to us to be within reach.

—Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea has set the ball rolling in the wheat market by purchasing the first load of this season's wheat, and genuine No. 1 hard at that. The wheat was grown by Mr. Chapman, south of the track.

—The prize list of the eighth annual exhibition of the Pleasant Plains Agricultural Society is now out, and contains a good list of premiums to be competed for in the various classes. The show is to take place on Thursday, the 4th of October, and with fine weather "a successful exhibition" will undoubtedly be the verdict.

—We were agreeably surprised last week by the receipt of about a bushel of fine new potatoes from Mr. Jas. McLean, McLean Station. They are a part of the product of a few pounds of seed imported by Mr. McLean from Boston, U.S.A. They are all of a good size, beautiful and dry. Mr. McLean will dispose of a few bushels for seeding purposes only.

—At Regina one day last week, Michael Miskey attempted to take his own life. He first tried to shoot himself by placing the barrel of a revolver in his mouth, but had not courage enough to pull the trigger. The revolver being taken from him, he then purchased a bottle of strychnine, and drank about three quarts of it. He was found shortly afterwards suffering all the symptoms of poisoning. A physician who was called at once gave an antidote, which has prolonged his life. He gives as a reason for the act that it is no use living if you cannot live in peace. He has had some trouble with his neighbors, and has been drinking heavily of late.

—That is sometimes never comes singly is true at all events in connection with the Springfield settlement. It was our painful duty to record a few days ago the accidental death of Mr. A. Stewart's son, and now we have to write of a perhaps fatal accident which has happened to Mr. R. Bourns, a large and enterprising farmer of the same settlement, on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Bourns had a sick mare, and went to administer some medicine to her. All that is known is that after some time he was found in the stable unconscious and lashed in blood from a severe wound on the face, extending from the right cheek bone across the nose to the right eye. It is supposed that the mare kicked him, as she was addicted to that habit. Dr. Seymour, whose services were requisitioned, says that he will lose the sight of one eye, and that if complications do not set in there is quite a good chance of his recovery. Since writing the above we are told that during the latter part of the week the patient was so low that his brothers were telegraphed for and are now with him. Our latest advice is that there is still some chance of his ultimate recovery.

—Lord Coleridge sprang into prominence as a lawyer by already seizing a simple incident while he was pleading the cause of a man on trial for murder. In the course of his long argument, a candle in the jury box flickered and went out, leaving the court room in darkness. He stopped speaking, and the silence in court for a moment was oppressive. The usher replaced the light and Coleridge resumed his address. "Gentlemen of the jury, you have a solemn duty to discharge. The life of the prisoner at the bar is in your hands. You can take it—by a word. You can extinguish that life as the candle by your side was extinguished a moment ago. But it is not in your power, it is not in the power of any of us—to restore that life when once taken, as the light has been restored." The tone in which the words were spoken, the cadence of the voice, and the action of the orator, with the inspiration of the scene and the hour produced a thrilling effect. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and Coleridge's fortune was made.

—Mrs. Cullen and family returned to Moose Jaw on Monday night.

—Mrs. T. Bell, of Estevan, left for home on Monday night, having been on a visit to relatives here.

—The Territorial points at which it is proposed to have Mr. Lamer deliver addresses are Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Regina, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Grenfell and Mossomin.

—A meeting of the Qu'Appelle Board of Trade is called by advertisement in another column to meet to-night in the Queen's Hotel at 8 o'clock p.m. Business important. A good attendance of business men is requested.

—On Friday night last, two horses were stolen from W. Smith's ranch. As will be seen in our advertisement column a reward is offered for their recovery and capture of the thief, of whom a very good description is given.

—A change in the C.P.R. time table takes place on Sunday next. The Pacific express from the east will leave Winnipeg about 6 o'clock in the evening, and the Atlantic express from the west will arrive in Winnipeg about noon.

—The annual meeting of the Central Assiniboia Teachers' Association is to be held at Fort Qu'Appelle on September 27th and 28th. A special rate has been arranged from here to the Fort and return for those who notify Mr. McDaniel of their intention to attend the meeting. A special hotel rate has also been arranged for at the Fort. The Executive Committee met at Indian Head on the 13th inst., and compiled a most intelligent bill of fare, to which Professor Goggin and Inspector Rothwell will contribute.

—Among the celebrated personages who have been in town this week were: Mr. Keeley, of Gold Care Farm; Vedine, the great French detective; and Fred Villiers, war correspondent of the London Standard and Black and White. Mr. Villiers is on his way to the seat of the trouble in Korea, and is making one of the fastest trips on record from London to China. He left on August 8th, and expects to make China on Sept. 10th, and has taken the longer route to do it—over the C.P.R.—Medicine Hat Times.

KENNELS.

Our friends are about through stacking, and we hear once more the hum of the thrasher.

We are pleased to give the genial countenance of our friend C. Bates another column.

We understand that Mr. O. Bates is about to resume his travels again, but for a new firm.

F. Ferguson and C. Donnelly have returned from a business trip to Regina.

We have a red coat in our neighborhood. We hope the boys won't hide any more wheels.

Mr. R. Anders has left to resume his studies at Albert College, Belleville, Ont.

We are sorry to learn that one of our most esteemed young ladies—Miss Coventry—is about to leave us. She will be greatly missed in the community.

Mr. Leslie Hubbs is giving his house a coat of paint.

Mrs. W. H. Garratt is visiting in this vicinity.

We observe that there has been an addition to the Methodist choir, with consequent improvement.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

It is incredible to those who have not had the occasion or inclination to observe the fact how large a part of the sustenance necessary for a family might come out of a garden. The labourers of England are distinguished from those of other countries by several striking peculiarities, but by no one are they so strongly distinguished as by their fondness of their gardens, and by the diligence and care which is evident in the management of them. The reproach which Solomon affixes on the slothful and ignorant husbandman they seem to have constantly in their minds, and to be ever on the watch lest it should apply to them. It seems at first sight rather strange that the taste for gardening should not be more prevalent among us here. Upon reflection, however, it may be that where there is so much land which can be acquired by hundreds, nay, thousands of acres, a garden sinks into insignificance. It is the universal desire to possess land, and often vanity makes us prefer quantity to quality, yet it could be proved in certain cases that it would be better to possess one acre than a hundred; but where would you find the man who would prefer the one acre? Broadly speaking, where a large extent of land is cultivated, small holdings fall into contempt, and although a garden will supply so large a part of wholesome food for a man and his family, not only

during summer but through the long winter, during which time the potato is about the only representative of the kitchen garden to be seen at meal times, how few people, comparatively speaking, look at it in this light. This need not be, for with a little time, care and trouble, and heart in the work let me add, a number of vegetables, in addition to the deservedly popular tuber, might be available all the year round. Modern research has proved that, as food for man, the animal and vegetable substances so universally employed for that purpose contain the same elements of nutrition, and that life might be sustained by either. The great difference in their value appears to be that animal food requires less cooking, provides a greater amount of nutriment in a small bulk, and is easier of digestion than vegetable. In the vast variety of vegetables used as food throughout the world there is scarcely a vast difference in nutritive value, but this is also the case with animal foods, some of which are much more nutritive than others; vegetables, however, possess medicinal as well as nutritive properties, and there can be little doubt that a due proportion of animal and vegetable food in our daily diet is, on the whole, the best as well as the pleasantest fare. Gardening is a source of much greater profit than is generally imagined, but apart from the useful products of a garden, and if only looked upon as an amusement or recreation, it is one of the most rational and most conducive to health. It tends to make home pleasant, and to endear to us the place on which it is our lot to live; it tends to turn the minds of youth from amusements of a frivolous or vicious nature, and last, but not least, it is indulged at home. The work necessary to be performed, in order to lay the foundation of a good garden, I must refer to at a future date, as space will not permit of my doing so now.

The long spell of drought has caused the potato to ripen prematurely, and the subsequent rains have been the means of making the newly formed buds, or eyes, start into growth. This is, of course, greatly to the deterioration of the first formed tubers, and will result ultimately, if the potatoes are allowed to remain long in the ground, in spoiling the sample, at any rate for culinary purposes.

Ducks will be found in fewer places this season, as many large sloughs which have never before been known to give out, and which hitherto had been frequented by the aquatic feathered tribe, are now as dry as shot.

CHEAPER COAL RATES.

A new coal tariff has been issued by the C.P.R., and came into effect on Saturday. There are substantial reductions to many western points from Anthracite, Canmore and Lethbridge, which will be good news to the farmers. The old and new rates to some of the principal points are as follows:

To	Anthracite, etc.	Canmore, etc.	Lethbridge, etc.
Qu'Appelle, old	51.80	51.70	52.40
" new	48.50	48.40	49.10
Moose Jaw, old	3.91	3.91	4.03
" new	3.65	3.65	3.77
Regina, old	3.91	3.91	4.03
" new	3.75	3.75	3.87
Qu'Appelle, old	3.91	3.91	4.03
" new	3.65	3.65	3.77
Broadview, old	3.91	3.91	4.03
" new	3.65	3.65	3.77
Grenfell, old	3.91	3.91	4.03
" new	3.65	3.65	3.77
Mossomin, old	4.19	4.19	4.30
" new	4.13	4.13	4.24
Virden, old	4.42	4.42	4.53
" new	4.40	4.40	4.51
Brandon, old	4.71	4.71	4.82
" new	4.70	4.70	4.81
Portage la Prairie, old	5.09	5.09	5.20
" new	5.06	5.06	5.17
Saskatoon, old	4.76	4.76	4.87
" new	4.75	4.75	4.86
Glenboro, old	5.09	5.09	5.20
" new	5.00	5.00	5.11

Correspondence.

Our columns are open to all for the discussion of public questions. Personalities will not be permitted. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

To the Editor of THE PROGRESS.

Dear Sir,—If your "Spencerville" correspondent keeps on increasing the bounds of his town he will in a short time embrace the whole of the municipality south of the railway in this would-be "town." At first he confined himself to the district immediately surrounding the farm of Geo. Spencer, but has now taken the liberty of intruding upon a district the residents of which prefer to think that they belong to the town of Qu'Appelle. Until he has got the consent of those outside he might confine his news items to those "interesting happenings" occurring in connection with those living within his own township. The pronoun "he" may be read "she" if your correspondent is of the feminine gender.—Yours truly,

No OFFENCE.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

Hon. Mr. Blake, who is now in Toronto, will remain in Canada till October 24th, and will return to London in time for a meeting of a royal commission to be held there.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, Aug. 28th, 1894.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Wednesday, Aug. 22	80	54
Thursday, Aug. 23	87	43
Friday, Aug. 24	92	60
Saturday, Aug. 25	95	61
Sunday, Aug. 26	81	59
Monday, Aug. 27	81	49
Tuesday, Aug. 28	68	50

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	WIND	S.W. 1/2 M.	W. 1/2 M.	S.W. 1/2 M.
Wednesday	W	4	12	16
Thursday	SW	6	8	3
Friday	SW	12	16	6
Saturday	SW	20	20	6
Sunday	SW	8	14	8
Monday	SW	8	10	12
Tuesday	SW	8	8	8

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

QUEEN'S.

J. M. Healy, Thomas Lynn, J. Morrison, C. Curtis, Regina; T. S. Kenny, H. L. Blass, A. E. A. Lewis, Winnipeg; Rev. A. Cook, Touchwood; T. J. Wilson, Edgely Farm; D. H. Andrews, Calgary; J. Hunt, Indian Head.

LELAND.

Chas. A. Curtis, J. M. Healy, A. A. Lynn, Corp. Engel, N.W.M.P., M. Maclean, Constable Ellis, Mrs. D. L. Scott and family, D. L. Scott, Q.C., J. F. Lindsay, Regina; Thos. Ryan, Toronto; F. Lightcap, J. Drescher, F. J. Lawson, Winnipeg; A. McQueen, Miss Minnie Scott, Vancouver; H. F. Denuchy, W. Hayward, Fort Qu'Appelle; John A. Joyce, L. Hart, T. S. Buelly, Montreal; Miss Anderson, Fort Pelly; Alex. Fitzgibbon, St. Paul; Corp. Pitham, Touchwood; J. W. Gibbard, Woodstock; Bourns Bros., Brockville; Chas. Woolhouse, Loom Creek; J. B. Harvey, Miss Harvey, Yorkton; J. B. Hawkes, Balgonie; W. R. Passey, Deep Lake.

Yes, fine weather! Lots of it lately, but can't last for ever! There'll be many a wet day and night before now flies! And this may remind you that you've promised yourself a snug roof overhead before next rainy season. Act up to it and buy your shingles and other building material at the lumber yard of

A. W. SHERWOOD, Indian Head.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

CLIFFORD BROS. have created a temporary studio at Indian Head, next to A. J. O'Brien's Store, where they will remain for the next two or three weeks. Call on photos 25 per dozen. Special attention given to children. All work finished before leaving.

SOUTH QU'APPELLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The members of the committee appointed for the revision of the prize list are requested to meet at 2 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, Sept. 30th, in the Council Chamber, Qu'Appelle.

45-47

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property of Helen Arson, known as St. John's College Farm, see 31, Tp. 18, R. 14, west of the Second Meridian, containing 600 acres and four acres, situated about five miles from Qu'Appelle station.

On the premises are several two large buildings suitable for schools, colleges, etc.; also a large two-story house, with barns, stables and out buildings, and a number of valuable improvements, including about 170 acres under cultivation, of which 40 acres of summer fallow and 10 acres of new breaking are ready for sowing.

Also, the South Half of Sec. 21, Tp. 21, R. 13, west of the Second Meridian, containing 300 acres, situated near Fort Qu'Appelle. Price and terms reasonable.

For further particulars apply to J. H. BOYCE, Qu'Appelle Station.

or to SCOTT, HAMILTON & ROBSON, Barristers, etc., Regina.

Dated this 21st day of August, A.D. 1894.

THE Boxes, Cattle, Pigs, Furniture, etc., belonging to St. John's College, are for sale by private treaty. Apply to J. H. BOYCE, Agent.

45-51

STOLEN.

STOLEN from Section 30, Township 16, Range 13, West of 2nd Meridian, on the night of 23rd August, one large dark iron mare, four years old, branded on left hip. One small bay pony mare, with the right eye knocked out, aged, brand unknown. A reward of \$25 will be paid for the return of the said horses, and the capture of the thief. The name of the thief is unknown; supposed to be about 30 years old, tall and thin, light complexion, short stubble whiskers, had on a cowboy hat, pair of dark overalls, long top boots, a pair of Mexican spurs, riding a large aged bay horse that had formerly been a Police horse, a Mexican saddle. When seen last had a pack on one of the stolen horses, which he was leading.

W. SMITH, Advocate, Qu'Appelle.

15

NOTICE.

"The Liquor License Ordinance, 1891-92, and amendments thereto."

North-West Territories.

APPLICATION has been made by George S. Davidson, of Qu'Appelle Station, for transfer of an Hotel License granted to William and Harner.

In case any protest against the granting of this transfer is received within 14 days from the advertisement of this notice, the application will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners for District No. 4, at Qu'Appelle Station, on Monday, Sept. 17th, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Regina, this 22nd day of August, A.D. 1894.

J. C. POPE, Chief License Inspector.

A Gentle Reminder.

Now that the Print and Muslin Season is at hand, we would call your attention to our Fast Color Prints at 10c. and 12 1/2c. per yard, and also our Washing Dress Muslins at 10c. per yard. To see them is to buy them, and the sooner you see them the better choice you will have.

J. P. Beauchamp.

THE FAMOUS Dominion Pants Co. SUITS FROM \$13 TO ORDER.

AGENT: R. E. SMITH, Qu'Appelle Station.

1000 Samples to select from.

HEAD OFFICE: 364, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

A BOOK TO HORSEMEN.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curl from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, swellings, stiles and sprains.—GEO. R. BURN, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by C. E. Carthew.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR PRINTING DONE WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH.

MUNICIPAL AND LAW FORMS.

BILL HEADS, NOTE HEADS, LETTER HEADS, STATEMENT FORMS, MEMORANDUM FORMS, POSTERS IN BLACK OR COLORS. DODGERS. CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS AND ALL KINDS OF BOOK WORK. PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, ETC.

THE Qu'Appelle Printing & Publishing Co., LIMITED, QU'APPELLE N.W.T.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A MEETING of the Qu'Appelle Board of Trade will be held at the Queen's Hotel this (Thursday) evening, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, to consider steps necessary to secure a Government Creamery at this point. All business men are requested to be present.

J. H. MACCARTHY.

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, S.W. 1/4, Section 2, Township 19, Range 13, West of 2nd Meridian, 15 head of Cattle. Price, \$500. Apply to J. B. HAWKES, Merchant, Balgonie.

In the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia.

In the matter of the Judicature Ordinance, and in the matter of the estate of CHARLES FREDERICK JOHNSON, deceased.

Upon the application of WILLIAM HENRY BOLT, administrator of the said estate, and upon reading his affidavit this day filed, I do order that creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said deceased, send notice of their respective claims to the said administrator at Qu'Appelle, S.W.T., within two months from the date hereof, and that this order be published in the issues of the Moose Jaw Times and the Qu'Appelle Progress during the remainder of the month of August, 1894, after the 4th August inst., and on the 11th, 18th, 25th and 31st of August, 1894.

(Sd.) HUGH RICHARDSON, J. S. C.

Chambers, Regina, August 2nd, 1894. 45-46

SALE OF LANDS In the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle for Arrears of Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain LANDS in the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes on Tuesday, the second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at ten o'clock a.m., in the Council Chamber in the town of Qu'Appelle.

A list of lands may be found in the issues of "The Qu'Appelle Progress," published at Qu'Appelle, of June fourteen, June twenty-one, June twenty-eight and July fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

G. H. V. BULYEA, Treasurer of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle.

45-52

SALE OF LANDS In the Municipality of Indian Head for Arrears of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certain LANDS in the Municipality of Indian Head will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Town Hall, in the town of Indian Head.

A full list of said lands may be found in the issues of "The Qu'Appelle Progress," published at Qu'Appelle, of July 26th, August 2nd, August 9th, and August 16th, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

EDWIN J. BROOKS, Treasurer of the Municipality of Indian Head.

45-53

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by C. E. Carthew, Qu'Appelle.